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COIN COLLECTORS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Illustrated Guide.



Published Quarterly by **A. M. SMITH,**
No. 533 Chestnut Street,

P. O. Box 754.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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NUMISMATIST AND PUBLISHER,

P. O. Box 754

533 CHESTNUT ST.,

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

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In reply to the many inquiries regarding the coming of our **ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD**, we can only say that the work is now in the hands of the printer and engraver and will be pushed forward with all the expedition consistent with artistic excellence.

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A. M. SMITH,

P. O. Box 754

Philadelphia, Pa.

On Record.

There once was a good old fashion which I believe it well to follow in certain cases; it was to publish the names of all those who were sufficiently alive to the value of scientific works to give substantial aid to their publication.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD is strictly a "subscription work," and I propose so far as possible to place upon its pages the names of all who have encouraged and sustained it by sending in their names as advance subscribers.

All names forwarded within twenty days from receipt of this notice will be placed upon the record, and thus become identified with the most remarkable and complete publication of its class ever placed before the public.

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533 CHESTNUT ST.,

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

BACK numbers of the "Coin Collectors Guide" (five in all) can be secured by subscribers which to retain a full set, by making early application as only a few are left. Price, for full set, by mail, postage paid, 60 cents. Read the Premium List on last page, for new and early subscribers to the Guide.

COIN COLLECTORS'
OF THE UNITED STATES

Illustrated Guide.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1885.

No. 2.

THE GUIDE RETURNS.

After some interval the COIN COLLECTORS' GUIDE once again calls in upon its many friends throughout this and other lands, assuring them this time, it "has come to stay," to make its regular trips with certainty, four times during the year, and to show the refreshing influence of a slight rest from publication, which, however, has been wisely used in the accumulation of new and most valuable material. The preparation of an elaborate ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD, required our entire attention; and having completed that heavy work satisfactorily, we start out once again with lighter and favorite craft, earnestly soliciting again the company of all our former fellow voyagers upon the sea of numismatics, and many new passengers also. Every number of THE GUIDE will continue over two hundred coin illustrations, besides its valuable reading matter, and all furnished for the sum of seventy-five cents per year, including a premium, the choice of which is the most deliciously humorous work of the year, "Luck of a Wandering Dane," in which, under the *non de plume* of Hans Lykkejæger, the publisher of THE GUIDE gives a full and truthful account of the vicissitudes attending the first thirty years of his life. Read the premium list upon the cover and send in your subscriptions to get more square value for your money than ever you did in your life before.

To exhibit the excellence, value and extended scope of our new work, we have rather crowded this issue of THE GUIDE with plates, all of which are fair specimens of those which fill THE ENCYCLOPEDIA, and will follow in THE GUIDE; every plate will have a full description, telling name, weight, fineness, pure metal, and value, as in the matter accompanying the plate of the Knights of Malta, or historical data will be furnished similar to that with the Jewish, and ancient Roman and Greek coins. The plates in this GUIDE will be fully described in the future or in THE ENCYCLOPEDIA, to the announcement of which, in this GUIDE, we ask special attention; also that our readers will remember the special premiums that accompany THE GUIDE, which will be certainly delivered, four numbers in twelve months, for 75 cents a year. The five *back* numbers can be obtained by addressing the publisher and sending 50 cents.

Respectfully,

A. M. SMITH,

No. 533 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

P. O. Box, 754.

TO ADVERTISERS.—That THE GUIDE is a splendid medium for advertisers can be at once recognized by all keen business men. The circulation greater than any publication of its kind, the book is carefully mailed to the best class of intelligent people and it is *kept*, not glanced at and then thrown away.

Advertisements of an unobjectional character only, will be inserted in THE GUIDE at 25 cents per line, each issue.

A. M. SMITH, Publisher.

In our next number will appear a list of American gold pieces which are rare, also the prices realized for rare coins at auction sales; and these features will be continued in each subsequent issue.



ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF
GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD,
BY A. M. SMITH.

This work is a response to the urgent demands from Bankers and Brokers, Scientific and Business men, Teachers and Students, for an *authority on Coins*, complete, compact and arranged for speedy, satisfactory reference.

The book is new in material, idea and detail, covering the entire field from 700 B. C., to A. D. 1885. There are nearly 300 plates, bearing over 7000 *fac simile* of coins (a large number never before pictured); the page opposite each plate gives, in tabulated form, name, fineness, weight, actual amount of precious metal contained, and current value of each piece. Tables for computing weight, price or fineness, to the least fraction, at a glance, are an important feature. A department is assigned to coins of the Ancient Romans, Greeks, Hebrews and other miscellaneous, valuable matter.

A work of this class has never yet been conceived upon so extensive a scale; in its preparation the numismatic literature of the world has been sifted, correspondence entered into with the Ministers of Finance of every nation possessing a coinage and every Mint, Museum, Cabinet and Collection searched; and the result is a volume pronounced by distinguished experts to be without flaw, leaving nothing undone or to be desired. A work invaluable in the library and absolutely necessary in business or money transactions.

This remarkable volume is now in the hands of the printer, all engraving is completed. In order to determine the number to be printed, subscriptions will be received in advance (no money to be paid until the book is delivered). It will be furnished to subscribers only. No second edition will be published, the few, if any, copies struck off extra, will be held at a high premium.

The principal Banks, Bankers and Brokers of Philadelphia, New York, and other large cities subscribed immediately on the first announcement.

Price, to advance subscribers, \$5.00. (The book sent subject to approval and no compulsion to receive it unless it is as represented).

PLEASE REMEMBER, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE, but in order to regulate the first and *only* issue, individuals or institutions are requested to notify the author and publisher that they desire to enter as subscribers.

A. M. SMITH,

P. O. Box, 751.

No. 533 CHESTNUT ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA U. S. MINT.**THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.**

HON. DANIEL M. FOX, who, upon July 1st assumed the Superintendency of the Mint, is no obscure, untried politician appointed to office as a reward for ignoble partisan service. He is a gentleman of extended and honored reputation, into whose hands has been committed by his fellow citizens, collectively and individually, the most important trusts in political and business life, all of which have been so performed as to secure for him the highest character for administrative ability and unimpeachable integrity. Descended from a patriotic participant in the war for our Independence, a native of Philadelphia, a true, full blooded Democratic American citizen, of parentage able to boast more of honesty than wealth, he has won his own way in the world, has found "honor in his own country," and, by wisdom and probity, has gained wealth sufficient to render him indifferent to the emoluments of office. At an early age he entered upon the study of Conveyancing. After spending five years as a student, he engaged in the profession on his own account, and has long ranked as the leading Conveyancer of Philadelphia. In the 59th year of his age he was admitted to the Bar, and his practice as a Lawyer has been most important and extensive. With a majority largely augmented by votes from the opposite party, he was elected as Democratic Mayor of the city in 1868, and his administration marked the commencement of an era of reform. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of the School Director's Board; for many years he was President of that body, and the advances in public education which have made this city so noted are largely due to his sagacity, influence and energy. His services as one of the Centennial Finance Committee largely contributed to the grand success of that great celebration. In Select Councils he represented his ward

for three years. His name has been prominently advanced for Gubernatorial honors. His services have been called into requisition by the National Government under a Republican President, in matters of the highest importance and in our local affairs his advice is invariably sought and held in exalted estimation. For two consecutive terms he was elected, by the City Councils, representative from his district among the Directors of that noble institution—Girard College. The moral bravery which ennobles, more than the courage of the soldier, he exhibited as a member of the Board of Health, in two visitations of the Cholera which occurred during his nine years' service in that body, having in charge the sanitary measures and quarantine regulations of the city.

In public charities he is forced into conspicuous position; for years he has been President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the amount of good affected, under his wise direction is incalculable. In private his benevolence is widely beneficial, his care for the widows and orphans, the unprotected and defenseless being so universally known that it is said, he has had more estates and trusts in charge, at one time, for settlement, as administrator, executor or trustee, than any individual in Philadelphia.

Mr. Fox has been a life-long, unswerving adherent, and almost from manhood, a distinguished member of the Democratic party, steadfastly devoted to it through good and evil days and report. His opinions, founded upon well considered principles he would never yield in the least either for power or profit, with the straight-forward honesty which is a marked characteristic of the man, he never left friend or foe in the least uncertainty as to where he stood politically; but never was any individual less of the bigot or persecutor; with genial courtesy he recognizes the rights of others to differ from him, with quiet dignity he maintains his own; where the public good is involved,

the good of the public is his sole aim, political opinions and preferences receive no consideration whatever.

With an unusually large percentage of citizens capable and worthy of filling any office in the gift of a President, there was no gentleman in Philadelphia so well calculated to command the full endorsement of the entire community for the honorable and extremely responsible position of Superintendent of the Mint, as Hon. Daniel M. Fox. His appointment, which we honestly believe to have been unsolicited by himself, was a source of keenest gratification to his friends and the party; a matter of congratulation to all whose business brought them in contact with the Chief of the Mint, a most satisfactory selection to every true citizen who desired the perpetuation of business like system and honor in our public institutions. From the first announcement of the probable appointment of Mr. Fox to succeed Col. Snowden there was a feeling of relief and security in the minds of all interested, irrespective of party, no other name was mentioned, no other person suggested in connection with the position; "the right man for the place," was the universal verdict, and public confidence in the judgment and good intentions of President Cleveland, as evinced in this appointment was immensely strengthened thereby.

To one possessing the varied experiences, cultivated business qualifications, brains, system and administrative ability of Mr. Fox, the lack of practical acquaintance with the details of his new charge will prove of little consequence. In a business like manner he will apply himself to mastering the difficulties as they may confront him, all obstacles vanish before the energy, intelligence, and will of such a man, and the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, will not for one moment cease to be what it long has been considered, the Model Mint of all, while Daniel M. Fox is its Superintendent.

A National Duty. (1)

The United States of America is to-day, the youngest, most powerful, and, we boldly assert, the most actively intelligent and intrinsically wealthy of the great nations of the earth. For years after the struggle for and achievement of our independence, the hardy patriots of the Revolution were forced to exert their physical energies so continuously in earning a scanty livelihood, that education, other than that absolutely necessary for transaction of the common business of life, was hardly thought of by the masses. But with increase of strength and wealth came the desire for more extended knowledge, polish, culture, travel, enlarged our understanding; inquisitiveness regarding everything past, present and future became one of our marked characteristics, and the whole world has profited by the wisdom of our philosophers, scientists and mechanics. Education has been fostered until our common schools and great institutes are received as models by the civilized world, and it is in this country that art and science finds its most enthusiastic votaries and most liberal patrons, and right it is that so it should be. To us will be handed down the treasures and relics of ancient ages when their present custodians, now at the summit of their power, shall have passed into history, their glories departed from them. In many directions we have made full preparation for the reception of such trusts, and are at any moment prepared to enter upon the duties of trustee. But in some few important lines we have been wonderfully remiss, in none more than that relating to Numismatics.

We need a National Museum of Coins. It is a reflection upon our intelligence, energy and liberality, that ample provision has not long since been made to secure and appropriately place the most perfect collection in the world of these silent but most eloquent teachers and illustrations of the past, from the very earliest days when coins were known to the present. We owe

it to ourselves, and to future ages to at once commence and to speedily as possible complete the most extensive Numismatic Museum on the face of the earth; to add to it continually; to give it a liberal support; to make it one of the glories of our enlightened country.

This is a National Duty, and we shall agitate, and agitate, and press the matter with speech and pen, until such of our Senators and Congressmen who are not entirely absorbed in personal or political affairs, and who have some pride in attaining and maintaining the most advanced position among civilized nations, for our common country, shall realize their duty and effect the establishment of a proper and lasting home for the reception of every detail necessary to the preservation and cultivation of this important, beautiful science.

Other Numismatics may bemoan, with idle words, the absence of such an institution, may ridicule us for attempting to create one; we work and shall continue to work; we believe that work in a good cause always wins, and all who agree with us will lend their aid—"great oaks from little acorns grow." We have planted the germ and shall cultivate it most persistently and patiently.

The Mint, Birmingham, England.

It is frequently a matter of surprise to the uninitiated, that many of the nations of the earth, ranking well down in the scale of civilization, art and manufactures, and not supposed to be possessed of the skill or means for producing minted money, should yet be owners of such beautiful coins as those constituting their circulating medium.

The matter is very easily explained: these small uncultivated and unprovided nations have their money made elsewhere. The Mint in Philadelphia does considerable coinage for South America, and the large Mints of European Governments coin nearly all coin other monies than their own national.

There are also Private Mints, individual, in the shape of a mint, where metals are struck for any purpose. And the most prominent of these is THE MINT, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, owned and operated by Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Co. (1½ foot), Anglo-Saxon

known among the kings of the earth and finance, as of the highest commercial standing, and noted for the magnitude of its transactions, its integrity and the surpassing skill shown in its artistic productions.

It can easily be understood that the capital required in such a business must be enormous, the reputation of its proprietors beyond suspicion. The outlay for machinery is immense: employees of the highest grade require large salaries. There are probably not more than a dozen first class designers and engravers of coins and medals in the world, and these artists are in such request that their remuneration rests with themselves. Every appliance that ingenuity can contrive, every aid that splendid machinery can lend, all talent and skill that money can employ, are seized upon by this enterprising firm.

Jealous as we are of any approach to the nearly universal superiority of every production, natural, mechanical or artistic of our Union, we are reluctantly obliged in the interest of truth, and the science of numismatics, to acknowledge that Messrs. Heaton & Sons produce coins more beautiful in design, elegant in finish, and perfect in mintage, than any we have ever seen coming from any source whatever; some struck this year are exquisite.

It would be an interesting and pleasant task to enter upon details concerning this grand establishment, but our space will not permit: some conception, however, of the vastness of their business may be given by the enumeration of the different monies coined or blanks and machinery supplied by this great firm, from gold, silver, nickel, copper, bronze and other alloys: the list reads like an index of a geography:

Africa (South Republic), Algiers, Belgium, Burma, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Columbia, Chili, China, The English Colonies, Denmark, East Indies, Ecuador, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Hayti, Jersey, Japan, India, Ionian Islands, Italy, Jamaica, Maritius, Norway, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Paraguay, Prince Edward Island, Guernsey, Quebec, Romania, Sarawak, Siam, Straits Settlements, North Borneo, Servia, Sweden, Tuscany, Tunis, Upper Canada, Uruguay, Venezuela, and many more.

THE MINT, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, is a World's Mint: its copper coinage probably exceeds that of all the National Mints together, and its business sometimes roll up into \$1,000,000. **ST. IMP. H. B. R.** dollars annually. **V. D. G. L. I. A. A., Austria** of the *rator Hungarie Bohemie Rex Illyus Nominis V Rex Lombardie Venetie Dalmatie Galicie Lodomiro Illyrie Archidux Austria*; **D. G. D. NO. VA. GO. Q. REX. DVX. SCHL. HOL. STO. ET. DIT. CO. IN. O. ET. DE.**

Historical Coinage.

With all our proud boasting of originality, invention, and advancement, wisely we are content to copy in many things from the ancients; our architecture is but a reproduction of the grand edifices of Greece and Rome, the most graceful forms of personal adornments imitate the trinkets of past ages, our best painters do not dream of ranking with the old masters, our sculptors strive in vain to rival the grace and skill of marbles that have existed for centuries, the poets and orators who worshiped heathen gods, are still instructors of our youths, the magnificence of design, elaborate finish and entire appropriateness of the coins of Greece in its palmy days is seldom approached, rarely equalled never excelled by the very few who can claim to be artists in coinage of modern times; and it is in connection with this last idea or assertion that we propose to still further follow the ancient Roman and Greek methods. The only reliable, if not the sole, means whereby we have been able to preserve the features and determine what manner of men were those whose names are immortal in history and connected with glorious deeds, or acts which have exerted a guiding influence upon the destinies of nations, has been through their portraits as impressed upon coins, while the accompanying devices, in lieu of dates, have led to the completion or correction of history to an immense extent. It may have been that personal vanity or self-glorification was the prompting motive of these rulers, warriors and philosophers of old, but if so, the weakness of man has, for once, proven of inestimable value to the world. In no such small spirit, and with no desire to unduly exalt any individual, it should be our desire to transmit to posterity, in ages when our nation shall be as far a thing of the past as is to us the Rome of Caesar and the Greece of Alexander: the features and expression of the representative men of our great country, the sovereigns elected as temporary rulers over a nation of sovereigns—the Presidents of the United States. It can well be understood why there should be strong opposition to placing the head of Washington upon our coinage at the time it was proposed, during his first occupancy of the Presidency, and it was in keeping with the proud modesty of the Father of his Country that he should himself veto all attempts to impress his effigy upon the first moneys of this Nation. We so materially assist intelligence, and will of such proper the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, will not for one moment cease to be what it long has been considered, the Model Mint of all, while Daniel M. Fox is its Superintendent.

We claim and insist that there should be a current coin of the United States, its obverse devoted to forming a medallie portrait-gallery of our Presidents from Washington to Grant, and from Grant following each occupant of the highest office in the gift of the people, so soon as the succeeding Presidents either die or permanently retire from political life. There is no aping after monarchies or empires in this, there is nothing in the least antagonistic to true Democracy in the idea; it is in the highest sense proper that the only people who have ever shown themselves fully alive to their duties as citizens of a Republic, who founded it against overwhelming power and perpetuated it at cost of oceans of patriotic blood, should leave to nations yet unborn the best index of their character in artistic delineation of the features of the men they have elected to govern them, and not allow their entire coinage to be a mere repetition of devices which, however beautiful and symbolic, convey no suggestion of changes, render no aid to history. The name of Washington, Jackson, Grant, and others of our great men will live for ever, but with the exception of the few medals now bearing their effigies it is within the range of possibility that every portrait of them may be swept from off the face of the earth long before two centuries have rolled by. Let an Act be passed authorizing these *Historic Coins*; place the portraits upon the quarter, half or silver dollar, or better still, make a distinctive coin, to pass current—a silver two-dollar piece—then there will be full field for the artist to do justice to his subject, sufficient room for a perfectly correct likeness in every respect, and the lineaments of one who was elected over fifty million of freemen, by those freemen, can be placed side by side and compared with, the features of some petty princeling whose kingdom would not make a western truck farm, but who makes his own Historic Coinage. This is one of our "hobbies," and we shall mount it again.

The Notation of Nature.

Curious indeed it is to trace the various exhibitions of the decimal notation through all the tongues and tribes of the world and to still further reflect that at the creation of man he was provided with a set of decimal machines, in his fingers and toes, which naturally, in the world of civilization and among the rudest nations are called into use for the purposes of account. Says John Quincy Adams: "The division of numbers by decimal Arithmetic is distinctly collected to have been established before the most elongate,"—which proof may easily be deduced from the fact that as ten fingers were the past, I mean, they would naturally be employed coins were to with as well as for physical purposes. of the fingers with which we are

accustomed to emmerate—the word *digits*, in its Latin signification, meaning equally fingers and Arithmetical figures; so also, in German. *Zehen* is used alike for *tens* and for *toes*. In the Book of Genesis, the years of the antediluvian patriarchs are numbered in hundreds, and tens, and units; and there three tens, and five tens, and three hundreds of cubits are reported as the height, and the breadth, and the length of the ark. Four times ten days, and four times ten nights are given as the period during which the rain fell upon the earth, where it rested a hundred and a half a hundred days. The word “thousand” first occurs in the Bible in Genesis xx. 16, where Abimelech tells Sarah that he has given her brother a thousand pieces of silver. “thousands” is found first in Genesis xxiv. 60; where benedictions are pronounced upon Rebekah as the mother of future “thousands of millions,” and this is the single instance in which “million” can be read in The Book. The highest number mentioned anterior to the flood are the years of Methuselah:—nine hundred (*i. e.*: hundreds), and sixty (*i. e.*: six tens) and nine years. *Viva usted mil años*—“May you live a thousand years” is a phrase of courtesy in Spain. In English, to express a strong conviction, “Ten to one!” “A hundred to one!” “A thousand to one!”—are usual remarks. *Wan sui, wan sui, wan wan sui*,—ten thousand, ten thousand, ten thousand times ten thousand years, is the popular title given to the Emperor of China, in the temples of that country; intending to imply immortality. *Wan yih*, which means, “Ten thousand to one it is so,” is an every-day form of expression in China, and their proverbs deal only with tens, hundreds and thousands.

In the Book I. of Genesis (xviii. 21-32), Abraham implores mercy for Sodom if there be found in it *fifty* righteous men, he then lowers by *five* to *forty-five*, and then to *forty*, then to *thirty*, then to *twenty*, then to *ten*, and proceeds no further in his intercessions. All through the Bible decimal progression is employed, “hundreds,”—“rulers of thousands,”—“a thousand and ten,” occur in nearly all the books of the Old Testament as well as the groupings in scores (*i. e.*: two tens). “Three-score,”—“Three-score and ten, etc.,” are very frequent, and “forty less one,” is considered an apter way of speaking than to say “thirty-nine.”

Aristotle, in his “Problems” fully recognizes the universality of a decimal system and rightly attributes its existence to some general, all-pervading law, and we find it in every nation of the earth originating with each from perfectly natural causes, and carried out through the physiological construction of the human being; in the same way in which the finger (*digit*) has been employed as the primary element of notation, so the palm, the span, the foot, the cubit ($1\frac{1}{2}$ foot), the arm (braccio), the yard (gyrd—Anglo-Saxon

for girth)—all measures which every human being carries about with him, have been employed for all time in all regions of the world.

The Decimal system is so born with and in man and so evidently ordained by Him who created man an arithmetical animal that it has naturally grown up with, not been *adopted*, by *every* nation on earth except that which is well represented in its floundering, wrong-headed obstinacy by the name of John Bull. The wisest statesmen and mathematicians of Great Britain have for nearly a century been trying to reconcile their own foolishly created currency with the notation of nature, and most signally failed, simply because they will not *entirely* abandon their own devices and adopt the rules of the Creator.

Inscriptions on Coins.

The abbreviations on coins, ancient and modern, are very naturally a most complex puzzle to the uninitiated or casual student, but to the numismatist they read “plain as print,” though a full knowledge of them is only gained by long and close study; and they afford a certain means of identification and classification. They are so varied and extensive that we can give here but a few of the thousand varieties—a complete list would form a large volume. Of course they are all initials of Latin terms, and it often requires the connection of preceeding or succeeding words to properly interpret the abbreviations; thus **A.** may stand for Anhalt, Appenzell, Augsburg, Archiepiscopus, Abbatis, Adalbertus, Adolf, Archidux, and many other significations; **B.** for a long list of towns and countries; Beda, Baro, Balduinus, etc., and so on through all the letters. **D.** **G.**, almost invariably means *Dei Gratia*; **DNS**, *Dominus*; **COL. S. R. I.**, *Coloniensis Sacri Romani Imperii*; **A. E.** **MOG.**, *Archi Episcopus Moguntius*; **AVST. IMP. H. B. R. N. V. R. L.** **V. D. G. L. I. A. A.**, *Austrie Imperator Hungarie Bohemie Rex Hujus Nomini V Rex Lombardie Venetie Dalmatie Galicie Lodomiræ Illyrie Archidux Austrie*; **D. G. D. NO. VA. GO. Q. REX. DVX. SCHL. HOL. STO. ET. DIT. CO. IN. O. ET. DE.**

is the perfectly plain reading of *Dei Gratia Danie Norvegiæ Vandalorum Gothorumque Rex Dux Scilesvici Holsatiæ Stormariæ Et Dithmarsie Comes In Oldenburg Et Delmenhorst*, and with equal ease the following can be deciphered: **MARCH. BRAN. DE. HEI. RO. REI. ERT. CA. VN. KH VR. I. PR. Z. GV. C. VN. BE. S. I. P. D. C. W. A. I. S. Z. K. V. I. H. B. Z. N. F. Z. R. G. Z. D. M. V. R.**, *Marchio Brandenburgicus Des Heiligen Romischen Reiches Ertz Commerer Und Kheurfirst In Preussen Zu Gulich Cleve Und Berg Stettin In Pommern Der Cassuben Wenden Auch In Schlesien Zu Krossen Und Jagerndorf Herzog Burggraf Zu Nurnberg Furst Zu Rugen Graf Zu Der Mark Und Ravensburg.*

These few examples will probably convince those who are inclined to sneer at numismatists and the science that requires a very considerable degree of classical knowledge to at once correctly locate, historically and geographically, a coin; and will also exhibit the great value these pieces of marked metal possess in filling up the gaps in tradition. There is no more delightful or important study than that of numismatics, but those who would acquire the science must prepare themselves for an immense amount of very close and hard work in many branches of learning.

Quite Evident.

THE REASON WHY BANKS, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, all dealing in or trading for money, should subscribe to THE COIN COLLECTORS' ILLUSTRATED GUIDE can be convincingly presented in a very few lines.

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Financial news, carefully gleaned from acknowledged and approved authorities, and such statements regarding transactions in and movements of the money circles of the world, as will enable the financier or merchant to form a close idea of future events.

All of which will be arranged in such brief, plain and intelligent manner that no time will be wasted in acquiring all desired and necessary information. ONLY 75 CENTS PER YEAR. ISSUED QUARTERLY. Read the PREMIUM List of the GUIDE on last page.

Answers to Correspondents.

BROWN, CINCINNATI. We condense your complaint for the edification of our readers: You ordered a dealer in a certain city to purchase for you, at auction, certain coins, which you found on a catalogue he sent you. You informed him of the price you were willing to pay, fixing your figures according to the rating of the condition of the coins on his catalogue, and taking the classification of this Guide as your authority as to what such rating meant. The pieces were purchased and sent you, and you found that the catalogue rating was not by any means up to our standard classification, that your coins were inferior in every way to the descriptions given in the catalogue, the representations upon which you had made your bids and paid your money. Now you want to know "what you shall do about it?" Well you might sue for "false pretence," etc., etc., and would very probably lose your suit and have to pay costs. Our advice is to grin and bear it: to credit the money spent as "paid for experience;" to let the tricky dealer severely alone in the future, except by informing your friends of his unreliability. When you want coins purchased at auction again, send your bid to a responsible dealer and instruct him not to buy unless the pieces are fully as represented. He will charge you a small commission, but your orders will be carried out to the letter, and if any mistake occur on his part, it will be promptly rectified. We have complaints similar to yours from time to time, and the "stuck" parties can take our consolation to you or to their own bosoms.

BOOTH. You will find the dollar mentioned in several places in Shakespeare; in "*Measure for Measure*," in the last act, 1st scene, 2d line, "Is three thousand dollars a year," and in "*Macbeth*," 2d scene, 1st act, "Ten thousand dollars to our general use." There is also a reference to it in "*The Tempest*."

U. S., CHICAGO. The *Eagle* was a name given to a coin long before this Star Spangled Union was thought of. A base piece, called the "*Eagle*," was coined in France and current in Ireland in 1272, the early part of the reign of Edward I. In a few years that king set up mints in Ireland and prohibited the use of all base money, making its importation punishable with death and confiscation of all property.

TICKET BROKER, NEW YORK. Substitutes for small coins have been made of almost every substance capable of bearing an impression. In England, time of Elizabeth, (1571,) *Tokens* for such purposes were very common, and very loudly complained of; made of tin, latten, and leather.

P. P. O. D., NEW YORK. The New Ills. "Encyclopedia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World," announced in this *Guide*, will contain valuable and interesting plates, descriptions and articles of the early money of Ireland.

NUMIS, TRENTON. You are right. The long reign of George III, of England, left its mark upon the national coinage. From the king's accession, in 1760, to the year 1787, the coinage of silver money at the mint was absolutely contemptible. In the latter year about \$55,500 was issued, and none further until the great recoinage in 1816 and subsequent years.

CASHER, ST. LOUIS. Crookedness in financial matters is by no means a modern institution; counterfeit gold coins were made very soon after the first mintage of genuine originals, and the ancient writer, Suetonius, states that Julius Caesar took from the treasury of the capital, three thousand pounds weight of gold, and substituted the same quantity of gilded brass.

Fairness and Common Sense.

When an individual, for his own benefit, consults a doctor or lawyer, he expects to and does pay not so much for the *time* of the professional as for the *knowledge* expended in his behalf.

As a minimalist it has cost us much money and many years of hard study to acquire the science, yet any and every man, woman and child in the Union, and many outside of it, seem to think that we are in duty bound to give of our dearly-bought information, without money and without price, on demand; to answer any and all questions, by mail or in print, when most of these are solely for the benefit of the inquirer, or to gratify idle curiosity. For a time, we endeavored to oblige all, but the tax upon time and money has grown entirely too great, and we have been forced to cry "halt!" If we answered the 100 or more letters received every day, solely upon the business of other people, we would have no moment of time for our own affairs, and the postage alone would amount to over \$500 per year, to say nothing of stationery, clerk hire and payment of people to attend to our business while we were employed about that of others. Any fair-minded person who will think, must see the justice of our argument, and the reasonableness of the decision which we here announce, that: *We will answer no letters or postal cards, and will give no information in regard to any matters in which we are not immediately and directly interested, unless the letter of inquiry contains five cents in postage stamps; and correspondents of whatever degree, will save their own time and labor in writing and avoid disappointment through not receiving an answer by sending no communication to us, unless they comply with the above rule.*

We are willing to give the results of our study and experience free, but it is asking too much to oblige us to educate people and also pay fees for their tuition.

This matter, we desire to have distinctly understood and so put it as plainly as possible; if, after this explanation and notice, parties continue to write without the requisite enclosure, their letters will help to fill our waste paper basket, and the non-receipt of a reply they must blame upon their own neglect.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Desiring information on Coins, what we pay or charge, buy or sell; Coins, Currency or Curiosities, or other information, can all be found in our "Mint History," 40 cents; "Coin Manual and Catalogue," 30 cents; or both for 50 cents.

Our Post Office address is only

A. M. SMITH,

P. O. Box, No. 751, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.

Prices We Pay for U. S. Coins.

DOLLARS.

1801, \$5.00, it must be fine; 1791, from \$15.00 to \$25.00; 1838, '39, '51, '52, '58, from \$6.00 to \$12.00; 1836 and 1851, \$3.00; 1799, 5 stars facing, 1855, \$1.75; 1798, small eagle, 13 stars, \$2.00, 15 stars, \$5.00. All must be very good.

HALF-DOLLARS.

1796 and '97, \$10.00 to \$50.00; 1794, 1801, '2, '15, (1836, milled or unlettered edge.) and 1852, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; 1838, with O over date, \$5.50; 1853, without arrow near date or rays on reverse, \$5.00.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

1823, '27, \$25.00 to \$50.00 each; 1796, 1804, \$1.00 to \$2.00; 1805, 1806, over 1805, 1807, 1815, 1852, 30 to 50 cents each; 1833, without arrow near date or rays on reverse, \$2.50.

TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

1877 and 1878, Proofs, \$1.00 each.

DIMES.

1801, \$2.00 to \$5.00; 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1809, 1811, 1822, 50 cents for good, \$1.50 for fine.

HALF-DIMES.

1802, \$10.00 to \$30.00; 1791, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1816, from 50 cents to \$1.50, according to rarity and fineness.

THREE-CENT, SILVER.

1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, from 10 cents to 25 cents each; 1873, 50 cents. Only very fine. No Nickel wanted.

COPPER CENTS.

1793, 1794, 1804, from \$1.00 to \$16.00, according to fineness; 1809, 25 cents to \$1.00; 1794, '95, '96, 1805, '6, '8, '11, '13, '23, if poor we don't wish them, good to fine, from 5 to 25 cents; all other dates of Copper Cents, if new or uncirculated, we will buy and pay the highest price. Nickel eagle cent, 1856, \$1.00.

HALF-CENTS.

1796, \$2.00 to \$5.00; 1793, 50 cents to \$1.50; 1794, '95, '97, 1802, '11, from 10 to 40 cents each; 1831, and '36, and '40 to '48, ('49, small date,) and '52, \$2.00 each. All other Half-Cents we buy at premium.

A. M. SMITH,

323 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

P. O. Box, No. 751.

For value of U. S. Gold Coins see next number

VENEZUELA. S. A.

Silver. XII. 1



ITALY. MONACO.

Silver. XXIII. 7



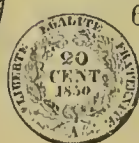
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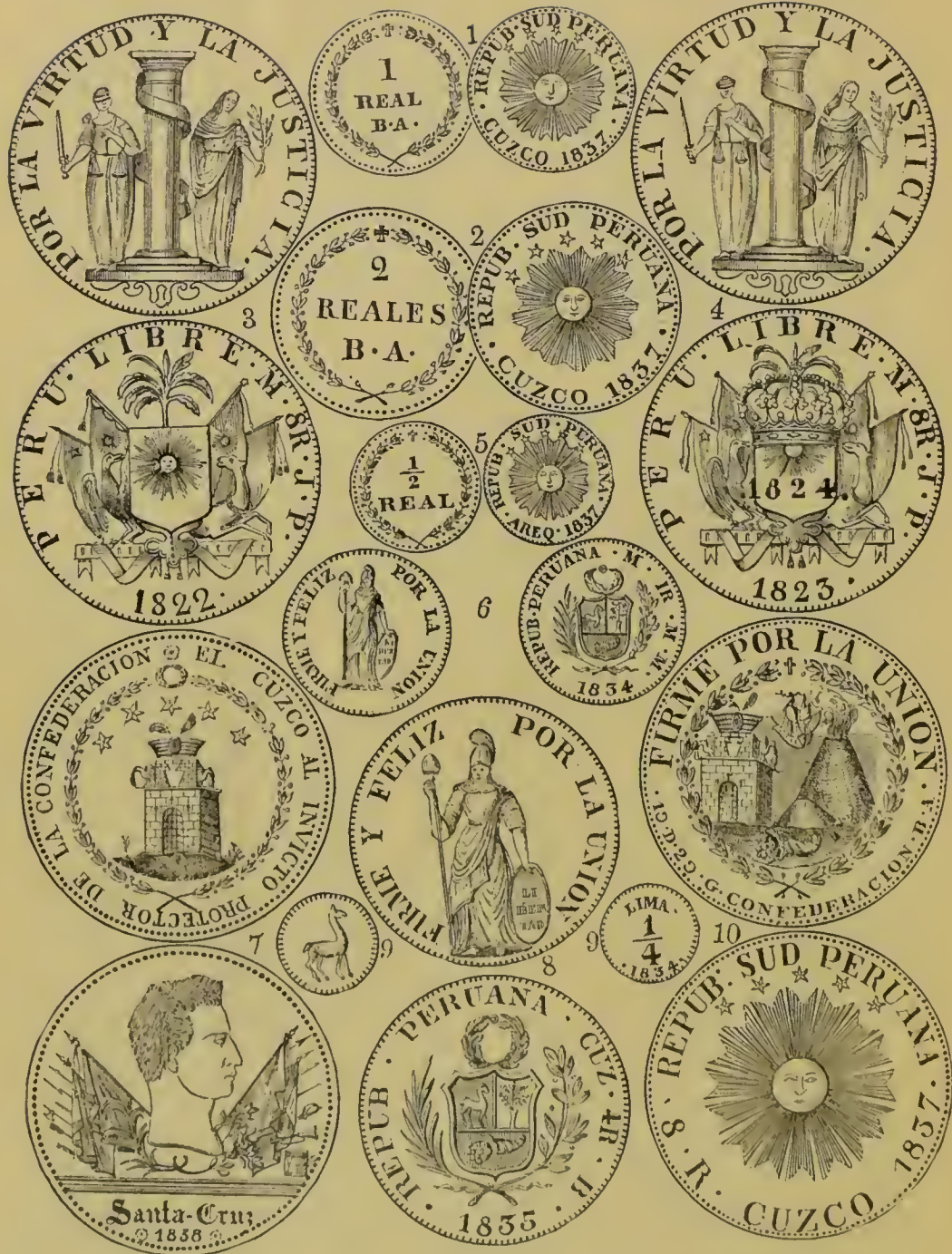
Gold. XIV. 1



FRANCE.

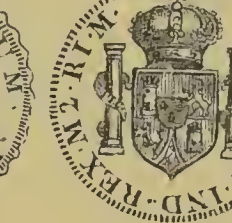
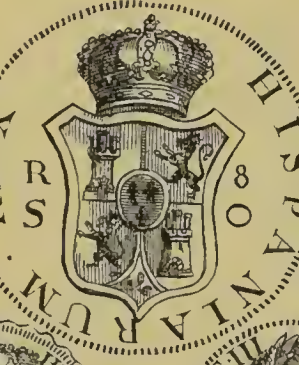
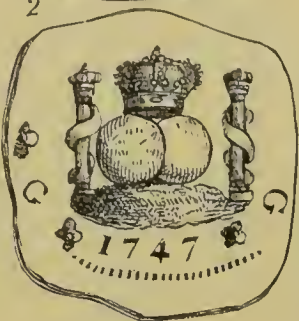
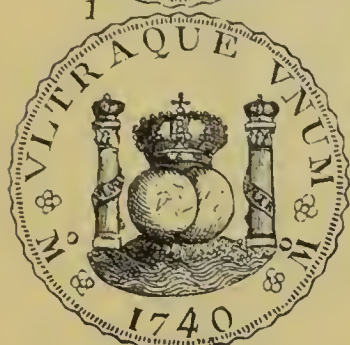
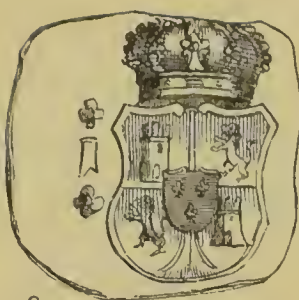
Silver. XVII. 5





SPAIN.

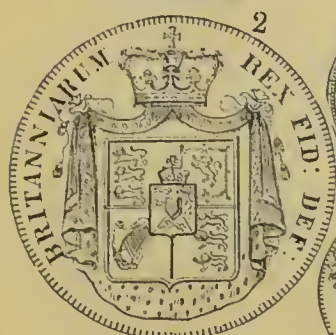
Silver. XXXVIII. "

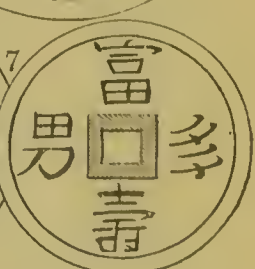
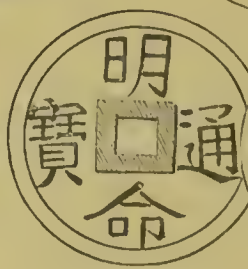
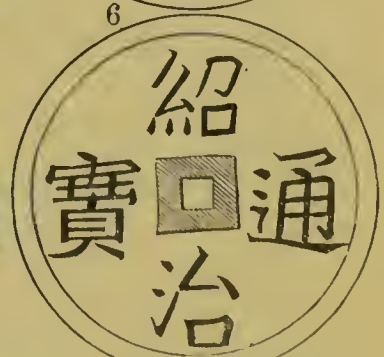
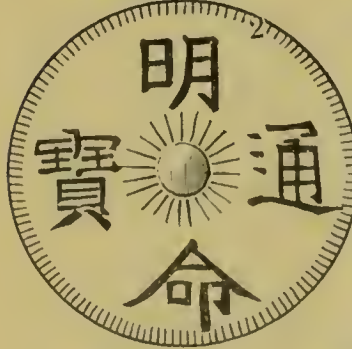




GREAT BRITAIN.

Gold. XIX.





ITALY. BOLOGNE.

Gold. XXIII.



TUNIS.

Silver. XXXIV. I



JEWISH COINS.



The Jewish people possessed no positive coinage until the time of their subjection to the Kings of Syria, of the Seleucidan dynasty, about B. C. 312, when Greek currency, established throughout the East since the Macedonian conquest, circulated also in Judea, until the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, in B. C. 176, caused the revolt of Mattathias, the chief priest, when his son Judas Maccabeus, heading the revolt, eventually re-established the long lost independence of Judea, and to his successor, Simon, was conceded by Antiochus, the son of Demetrius, the right of coining national money, the earliest of which was issued about B. C. 144, in pieces of one, two, and four silver shekels, bearing different types, all relating to the ceremonial of Judaic worship.

1. SHEKEL of Simon Maccabeus. Obverse, a cup or chalice; legend, "*Shekel of Israel, year 2*"; Reverse, a triple lily; legend, "*Jerusalem the holy.*" B. C. 144.

2. HALF-SHEKEL of Simon Maccabeus. Obverse, similar to No. 1; legend, "*Half-Shekel, year 2*"; Reverse, same as No. 1.

3. Copper coin of Simon Maccabeus. Obverse, two bunches of thickly-leaved branches; legend, "*In the fourth year—one half*"; Reverse, Palm tree between two baskets of dates, etc.; legend, "*The redemption of Zion.*"

4. Copper coin of Simon Maccabeus. Obverse, two bundles of branches; legend, "*In the fourth year—one quarter*"; Reverse, an ethrog; legend, same as on No. 3.

5. A SIXTH OF A SHEKEL, copper, of Simon Maccabeus. Obverse, a cup or chalice; legend, "*The redemption of Zion*"; Reverse, a bundle of branches between two ethrogs; legend, "*In the fourth year.*"

6. Copper coin of Simon, son of Gioras, under the first revolt of the Jews. Obverse, cluster of grapes, with the name "*Simon*," above; Reverse, a pitcher and palm branch; legend, "*Second year of the deliverance of Israel.*"

7. Copper coin of Simon. Obverse, the legend, "*Simon, Prince of Israel*," on either side of a palm tree; Reverse, the legend, "*First year of the redemption of Israel*," around a vine-leaf.

8. Silver coin of Simon Bar-cochab during the second revolt of the Jews. Obverse, legend, "*Simon*," round a cluster of grapes; Reverse, "*The Deliverance of Jerusalem*," around two trumpets. The coin was originally a denarius of Trajan, which has been re-struck.



Gold. Grand Masters.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Emmanuel Pinto.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Louis,	852	64	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.34
2.	do	Louis.	789	121	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.63
3.	do	Double Louis.	789	256	202	8.69
4.	Emmanuel De Rohan.	Double Louis.	841	256	216	9.29
5.	do	$\frac{1}{2}$ Louis.	852	64	55	2.36
6.	Emmanuel Pinto.	Double Louis.	827	256	212	9.12
7.	do	do do	827	256	212	9.12
8.	do	Louis.	789	121	95	4.08
9.	Emmanuel De Rohan.	Louis.	836	128	107	4.60
10.	Struck by General Vaubois.	Siege Piece, (Malta).	685	279	192	8.26
11.	F. Ximenes De Texada.	Double Louis.	790	258	203	8.73
12.	Emmanuel Pinto.	Double Louis.	789	256	202	8.69
13.	F. Ximenes De Texada.	Louis	716	128	91	3.91

COINS OF THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

THE HOSPITALALER BROTHERS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST OF JERUSALEM, Knights of the same title; Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta, are the several names borne at different periods, of the most celebrated Order of the middle ages, which combined religious and military organization and work.

In 1048, A. D., the Calif of Egypt permitted to build and dedicate to St. John the Baptist, a hospital at Amalfi, to receive European pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. The nurses were known by the title first given above. They afterwards assumed the name of Knights of St. John. By the Seljuk Turks the hospice was captured, plundered and held until the conquest of Jerusalem in 1099 by Godfrey de Buillon, who found Gerard, the first superior, in prison. Reorganizing the order, Gerard recruited it considerably from the rescuing Crusaders, and upon all the members taking vows of poverty, chastity and obedience before the Patriarch of Jerusalem, the institution, in 1113, was sanctioned by Pope Pascal II, and later to the obligation was added the duty of fighting against the infidels and defending the Holy Sepulchre.

As the force grew in strength it became necessary to increase its accommodations and to add to its power and influence, various hospices, or *commanderies* were established in different maritime towns of Europe, and subsequently the Order was divided into eight languages. Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, England, Germany and Castile; each nation having several Grand Priorities, which controlled a number of commanderies. Persons of the highest rank and great fame attached themselves to the Order, and its wealth became immense.

In 1187, when Saladin captured Jerusalem, the Knights retired to Margat, in Phœnicia. They were forced to retreat again to Acre, in 1285, and yet again, in 1291 to Limisso.

Under Grand Master Foulkes de Villaret, the Knights, aided by Crusaders from Italy, took from the Greek and Saracen pirates, the Island of Rhodes and seven others adjacent, and from there they fought the Saracens successfully, until 1523, when they were obliged to surrender Rhodes to Sultan Solyman, after which they retired, first to Candia, and afterwards to Viterbo.

The Island of Malta, with Tripoli and Gozo, were given the Order by Charles V, in 1530, and they waged continual war therefrom against the Turks for many years.

Through degeneracy in the moral character of its adherents the power and number of the Knights declined, after the Reformation, and in 1798 Malta was surrendered to the French, the wealth and lands still belonging to them being soon after confiscated in almost all the European States.

The Order still exists, to some extent in Italy, Russia and Spain, the Chief, called Deputy Grand Master, residing in the latter country. No Grand Master has been appointed since 1801.

The monkish habit and cowl, with Maltese cross on the left breast and golden cross in centre, was the first dress of the members; red surcoats, with silver cross on breast and back, was their military costume. The badge of the Knights is a white enameled, gold-edged, Maltese cross, with various emblems thereon in signification of rank, country, &c. The money coined by the Order at different dates and under the several Grand Masters, is described in the tables and represented on the Plates.

GREAT BRITAIN. MALTA

Gold.

XIX. 3^r



AFGHANISTAN.

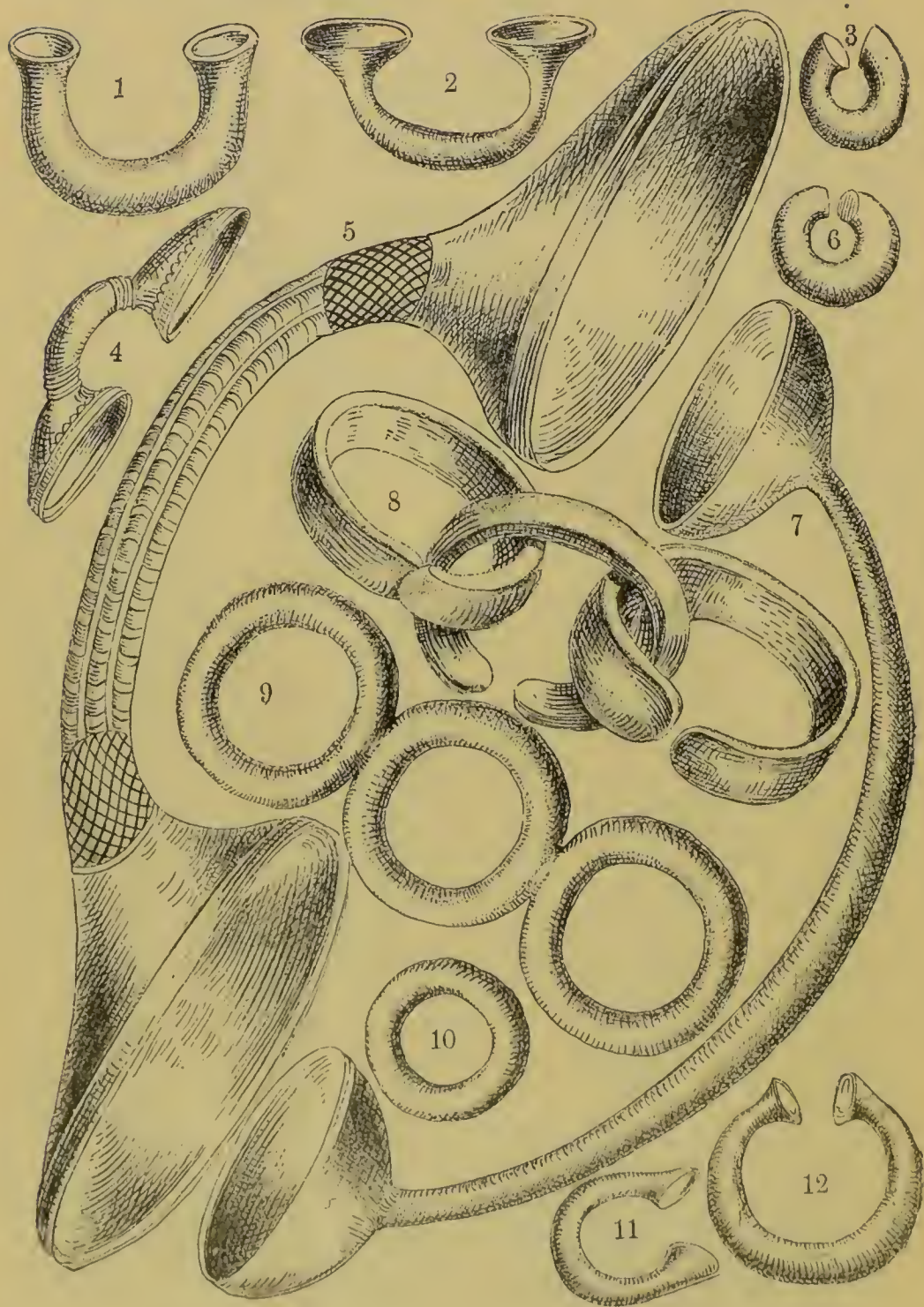
Gold. XXVI.



PORTUGAL.

Gold. XXXVI.





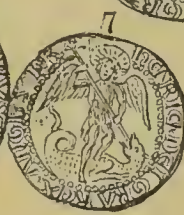
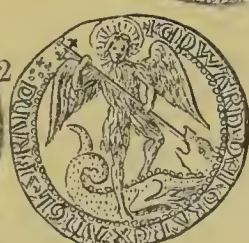
JAPAN.

Gold. XXIV. 2



GREAT BRITAIN.

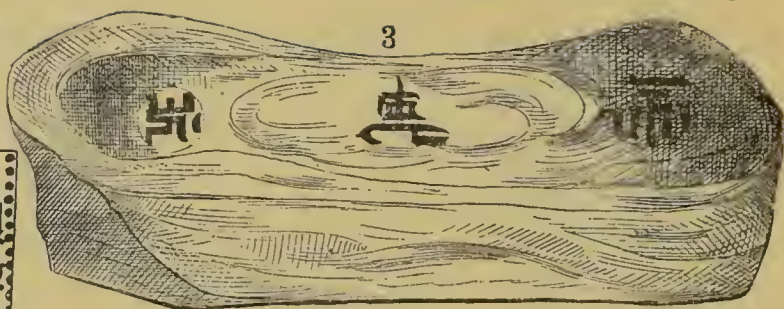
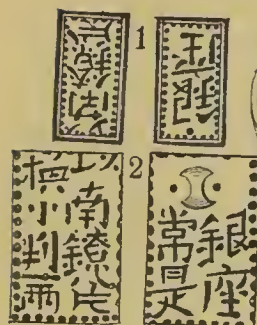
Gold. XIX. 9



CHINA.

Gold.

XV. ₂



PERSIA.

Silver. XXXIII. ₂



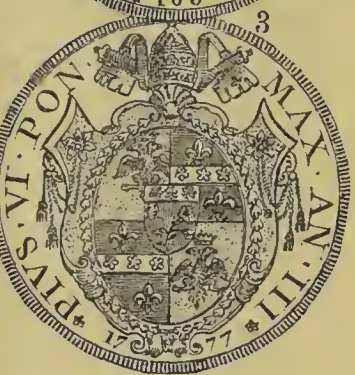
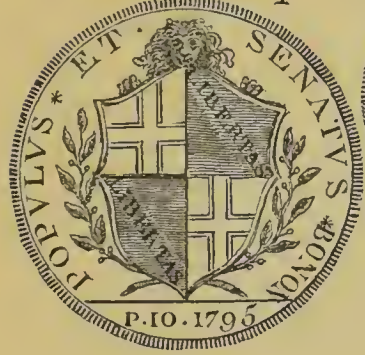
MOROCCO.

Gold. XXXII. 1



ITALY. BOLOGNE.

Silver. XXIII. 5



ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

The rather numerous plates devoted to Greek coins of past ages are by no means the least valuable or interesting in this work, comprising as they do, records and studies in mythology through the presentation of the gods and heroes as imagined by their worshipers; in history, presenting what must be accepted as authentic portraits of sovereigns and princes from Alexander to Augustus, covering a period of from B. C. 700, to the Christian Era, and giving reliable evidences of political changes and histories of the many autonomous cities and states of the then civilized world; the metrologist will find much to command attention in comparison of the various systems and standards; the paleographer will have examples of the ancient alphabets, Lycian and Cyprian, Plænician, Greek, Latin, Iberian, &c., in different stages of development, and the artist or medallist see before him models of perfection, that for elegance of design and excellence of finish defy the genius and skill of the present day to equal or even approach.

The plates present specimen coins of Syria, Egypt, Asia Minor, Phœnicia, Northern and Central Greece, the Peloponnesus and islands of the Ægean, Italy, Sicily, Western Europe, the southern shores of the Mediterranean, &c., &c., exhibiting the Period of Archaic Art, ending with the Persian wars, B. C. 700-480; Period of Transitional and Early Fine Art, to the end of the Athenian supremacy, B. C. 480-400; Period of Finest Art, Age of the Spartan and Theban supremacies, B. C. 400-336; Period of Later Fine Art, Age of Alexander and the Diadochi, B. C. 336-280; Period of the Decline of Art, Age of the Epigoni, &c., B. C. 280-190; Period of continued Decline of Art, Age of the Attalids, B. C. 190-100; and Period of the late Decline of Art, Age of Mithradates the Great and of Roman dominion, B. C. 100-1.

The skill of the most eminent artists and engravers has been called into requisition in the preparation of these beautiful plates from authentic, original coins, and the results of their efforts, superior though it is, hardly does justice to the elegant models from which they copied.

66. **TETRADRACHM.** of Camarina, a Greek city in Sicily. Obverse, head of Hercules in a lion's skin; Reverse, Ares driving a quadriga, Nike flying above, a swan flying below. B. C. 500.

67. Bronze coin of Centoripa. Obverse, bearded and laureated head of Zeus; Reverse, a thunderbolt dividing the legend. B. C. 500.

68. Bronze coin of Cossura, a small island in the Mediterranean, half way between Sicily and Africa. Obverse, a female head, crowned, Eros decorating the front; Reverse, Plænician legend enclosed with a laurel wreath. B. C. 500.

69. Bronze coin of Aetna, a city in Sicily at the foot of the mountain of same name. Obverse, head of Phoebus Apollo, with radiated crown; Reverse, Ares standing, with spear and shield. B. C. 500.

70. Bronze coin of Taeta, a town in the interior of Sicily. Obverse, head of Zeus; Reverse, a soldier, standing, right hand extended, left holding a club. B. C. 450.

71. Bronze coin of Melita, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. Obverse, head of Ceres; Reverse, an ornamented tripod dividing the legend. B. C. 400.

72. **TETRADRACHM.** of Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. Obverse, head of the tyrant, hair confined with a tillet; Reverse, a biga driven by Nike. B. C. 480.

73. Bronze coin of Liparia, a town in the island of the same name. Obverse, Hæphæstus seated on tripod, holding in his extended left hand a cautharus, in the right a malleus; Reverse, six globules surrounded by the legend. B. C. 550.

74. Gold coin of Pyrrhus. Obverse, head of Pallas, the letter A. below; Reverse, Nike laying a wreath on an altar. B. C. 280.

75. Bronze coin of Calacte, a city on the north coast of Sicily. Obverse, head of Apollo; Reverse, his lyre dividing the legend. B. C. 400.

76. **GOLD STATER** of Pyrrhus, King of Epeirus. Obverse, head of Artemis; Reverse, Nike marching, a thunderbolt in the field. B. C. 280.

77. Silver coin of Agathocles, King of Syracuse. Obverse, fine head of Persephone, wreathed; Reverse, Nike crowning a trophy, a triquetra in the field. B. C. 300.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.



ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

55. **Maximinus I., C. Julius, Verus.** Born A. D. 173, of low parentage. Of immense strength and gigantic stature, (over 8 feet). He became conspicuous in the army and rose to be Emperor A. D. 235. He was assassinated with his son, 238. A brute in every respect.

56. **Maximus Caesar, C. Julius Verus**, son of Maximinus, shared in a lesser degree, the honors gained by his father, and was murdered with him A. D. 238. A promising young man.

57. **Gordianus I, M Antonius**, surnamed **Africanus**. Born A. D. 158. Proclaimed Emperor in Africa 238, and was acknowledged by the Senate, but unable to quell a revolt, he killed himself after a reign of about forty days.

58. **Gordianus Africanus II**, eldest son of G. A. I. Born A. D. 192. Associated with his father in the purple and perished in battle against the rebels on the same day. Both father and son bear noble characters in history.

59. **Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius**. Born A. D. 164. Made Emperor with Balbinus 238. Killed three months after.

60. **Balbinus, Decimus Carlius**. Born A. D. 178. Associate Emperor with Pupienus. 238. An excellent combination of an able general and sagacious statesman. He and his brother ruler perished by assassination three months after their elevation to supreme power.

61. **Gordianus III, M. Antonius**, grandson of G. A. I. Born A. D. 222. Proclaimed Augustus 238. Assassinated 244. An amiable young man, deservedly well beloved.

62. **Tranquillina, Sabnia**, or **Sabnia, Furia**, wife of Gordianus III and daughter of Mithreus. No record.

63. **Philippus I., M. Julius**. Born A. D. 204. Emperor 244. Killed 249. A successful warrior and ruler. By some authors, claimed to have been a Christian.

64. **Otacia Severa, Marcia**, wife of Philippus I. Believed by many ancient writers to have been a Christian.

65. **Philippus II., M. Julius**. Born A. D. 237. Caesar 244. Associated with his father as Augustus, 247, and killed with him when but twelve years of age.

67. **Decius, C. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius**. Born A. D. 201. Emperor 249; drowned in a bog, 251. He accepted the purple from the army under threats of death if he refused.

67. **Etruscilla, Herennia**, wife of Decius. Known only from her coins.

68. **Etruscus, Herennius**, son of Decius. Named Caesar A. D. 249. Augustus 251. Killed in battle the same year.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.



55



62



56



63



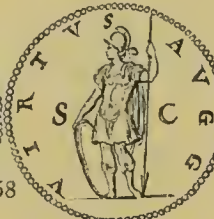
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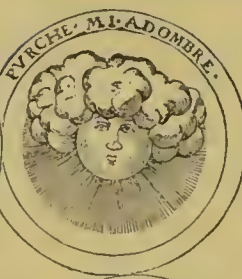
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68



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